IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 6, replace the third paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The present invention resides in a method of increasing the sensitivity of a bacterial strain to an antimicrobial cell-wall active agent, to which the bacterial strain or a progenitor strain from which the bacterial strain has evolved is sensitive, said method comprising the step of exposing said bacterial strain to at least one transforming agent having the following formula (I):-

On page 6, replace the fifth paragraph with the following new paragraph:

moieties R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkynyloxy, alkynyloxycarbonyl, alkynyloxy, each of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, straight chain or branched or cyclic, aryl, aryloxy, aryloxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyloxy, each of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, and carbamoyl,

On page 7, replace the first paragraph with the following new paragraph: or cyclic, aryl, aryloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, each of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, and carboxyl,

On page 7, replace the fourth paragraph with the following new paragraph: or a physiologically acceptable salt or derivative thereof which is converted to a compound of formula I under physiological conditions.

On page 34, replace the paragraph under the heading "General formulation considerations" with the following new paragraph:

As far as systemic administration is concerned, co-formulation is generally preferred if the half-lives of the transforming agent and the antimicrobial are comparable. For example the penicillins generally have a half life of about 1.5 to 2 hrs and are administered 3 to 4 times daily. On the other hand teicoplanin has a half life of 12 hrs and is usually administered once a day. Thus, the transforming agent should be selected to have a corresponding half life, or alternatively be administered separately on a different dosing regimen.